BATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1894.

If our friends to be favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Rocky Rhode Island Platform.

The Rhode Island Democrats have been corrupted by the shameless backeliding of the Democrate at Washington. The demoralization of their moral and political tissue is sadly evident in their platform The student of political degenerations and reversions will find a melancholy interest in such passages as these:

"We congratulate our fellow citizens on the man signs of recovery from the depression from which ing during the past few months, and which in Americ has been intensified by the nawise legislation of the Re publican party in its tariff and coinage laws. The repea of the Sunnuax Coinage act, to which the Democratic party was pledged by its last national platform, has red public confidence that debasement e direction. We reflecte the demand for free case

"We deny that apprehensions of the results of recrists through which our country in common with the impending resilication of the apprehensions, are in themselves a contradiction of the charge."

The national Democratic platform is of no authority to the Rhode Island Democrats save in its denunciation of the cow-ardly makeshift. They don't want a tariff for revenue only, a just and constitutional tariff. They want an inequitable and atroclously culminating tariff, not for revenue, but for the special benefit of New England manufacturors

The Bhode Island Democratic platform is full of evasions, the cowardice of which is in remarkable contrast to the boldness with which it makes direct assertions of doubtful matters. It is not Democratic. It is not even commonly honest. It is a lie asking for a steal. It is a platform of deceit and defeat.

An Extra-Idiotic Bill.

The bill passed by the Senate at Albany last week providing for a State Undertakers' Commission, and requiring that every person practising the art. trade, mystery, or business of an undertaker shall be examined and licensed by that Commission, is about as absurd and superfluous a bill as ever got through one branch of the Legislature, and that is saying a great deal. We don't pretend to understand the milk in the cocoanut, but some there must be. Whether there is or is not, the bill is a piece of gross paternalism. The undertaker's business, although regrettably necessary to everybody who doesn't believe in cremation, is not a learned profession, and there is no more reason why the State should regulate it than any other legitimate business. If undertakers are to be examined and licensed, other tradesmen should be examined and licensed. There is no peculiarity inherent in the business of undertaking, that requires it to be subjected to the supervision of the State.

The Albany Journal points out that the passage of this bill will be "likely to cause inconvenience in the sparsely settled portions of the State, for the reason that the services of regularly licensed undertakers will be obtained only at considerable expense. In such communities it is the custom at present to intrust funeral preparations to persons who, though not undertakers in the ordinary meaning of the word. have sufficient skill to perform the duty. Under this new law these persons will be

Is the bill supposed to be for the benefit of the large undertakers and to the detriment of the small ones? Does it aim to create a close corporation of undertakers. lessening the present or the natural number by means of the requirements of examination and license? Have any of the undertakers got it into their heads that the social means of an examining and licensing commission? Or is the passion for government by commission responsible for this queer and extra-idiotic bill ?

Can It Be Possible?

It is reported from Lexington, Kentucky. that when Col. BERCKINRIDGE returns thither after the conclusion of the trial at Washington, his friends and neighbors will give him "a rousing reception" and a banquet," and that they are already making elaborate preparations.

This proposed demonstration is to take place, if the despatch tells the truth, whatever the result of the trial; and it is reasonable that he should receive such or whether the case goes against him or in his favor, providing that he deserves any honor at all. So far as the character of Col. Breckingings is concerned and as respects the moral quality of his confessed relations with Miss POLLARD during the long period of nine years, it matters not whether she obtains damages against him for breach of promise of marriage or fails to get such a judgment. If his course entities him to honor at the hands of his Kentucky friends and constituents, and a fresh nomination to Congress by the Democracy of his district, a verdict of the Washington jury favorable or unfavorable, will make no difference in his merits or his deserts.

The fact that Col. BRECKINRIDGE established unlawful relations with a young girl or woman during the lifetime of his late wife is not denied by him; nor is it disputed that he kept them up until the death of his wife and that thereafter he continued them until he was married again to another woman than his paramour of nine years, So far as his moral character is concerned. therefore, it is a matter of no essential moment whether he promised marriage to Miss POLLARD with a professedly serious intention to carry out the contract, or whether, as he contends, the promise made, on the understanding of both, for the mere purpose of hoodwinking their friends as to the depravity of the reations between the two. Such an acknowledgment on his part only increases his for election. The popular excitement ran offence against society and against moral law. He added deceit and lying to his other Indications of moral turpitude.

If he had made the promise honestly, as Miss POLLARD has testified that he did, and had fulfilled it honorably, some measure of consideration would now be his due. He would have done the best he could to make final reparation to society for his long-continued offence against decency, his gross marital infidelity, and the course of licentiousness he had pursued under the cover of respectability and assumed religious prin- of votes, though not enough to elect. The cipie and continued religious observance. Practically he maintained the relations of marriage to Miss Pollard, and if he lision between the enraged parties. There had made them open and legal instead of was a report in Montevideo that the leadkeeping them secret and illicit, after he was free to contract marriage, he would have fere, and would proclaim a dictatorship.

atoned for his misdoing in the only way possible for him. One of his counsel has said that no man can be expected to marry an unchaste woman; but neither can any man escape just reprobation if he maintains meretricious intimacy with her; and if he be a married man already, his course is both morally flagitious and legally culpable.

Neither does it make any difference, so far as concerns his great offence, whether Miss Politand was a pure or an impure woman at the time he established his deprayed relations with her. In either case he was guilty of infidelity, which he could pursue only by deceiving his wife and by keeping up false pretences of moral integrity and religious obligation. He betrayed his wife's confidence and he practised hypoerisy before the public, by continuing his ectures and speeches and his religious addresses, posing as a man of principle worthy to instruct people in ethics and relgion. He was an unclean and an arrant humbug, and now he confesses it.

If, then, he has friends in Lexington who are prepared to receive him with distinguished honor, and if it be true that the revelation of these indisputable facts will not prevent his renomination to Congress the moral tone and standard of that part of Kentucky must be hopelessly low. If the confessed offences of Col. BRECKINRIDGE against public decency, honor, truth, and integrity, do not constitute a reason for excluding him from all further social or political toleration, there is no turpitude into which a man can descend that forfeits for

him his title to public respect and adulation. As we have said, the question at issue in the trial at Washington, whether or not there was a binding promise of marriage does not affect the baseness of his conduct as acknowledged by himself; and hence we are not discussing the merits of a case which has yet to be decided. The question of the character of the man is already and completely determined by his own confession. If, then, his neighbors and constituents assemble to do him conspicuous honor on his return to Lexington, they will thereby make known to all the people their sympathy with his depravity. They will practically announce that in their view moral baseness deserves honorable distinction and not indignant condemnation.

The Grace Claim.

One of the pathetic incidents of a year iready too full of distress and misfortune s the brutal rejection by the Chilian Claims Commission of the Hon. WILLIAM Row-DEDOW GRACE'S little bill for \$2,500,000. This claim is thrown out without any regard for the feelings of ROWDEDOW or of the Evening Post. That the newspaper did not come out black-edged last evening is marvellous instance of self-control and ournalistic heroism.

It is generally believed that the Hon. WILLIAM ROWDEDOW GRACE devotes such time as he can spare from his duties as gravedigger for the New York Democracy. to editing South American news for the Evening Post and to steering the editorial policy of that journal with regard to South American affairs. This circumstance gives great value to the Post's opinions in all matters concerning the southern continent for Rowdedow's information about Peru and Chill, Brazil and Argentina, and the little republics beyond the equator, is vast and varied. There is no better-equipped editor of South American news in this town than Rowdedow.

The commonly accepted theory of the Evening Post's wonderful articles on South American affairs, affairs often involving the life or death of Governments and the fate of nations, has been that the inspiring principle was simply loyalty to the House of GRACE and undying hostility to the louse of FLINT. Kew readers of the Post have appreciated the fact that twenty-five hundred thousand dollars was at stake And now it is lost, every dollar of it. The Chilian taxpayers are richer by that sum, and Rowdenow is poorer.

When we say that the House of GRACE is poorer by \$2,500,000 on account of the peremptory rejection of its claim against Chili, we are measuring the calamity according to the ordinary rules of profit and loss. We observe that Mr. GRACE himself. erfuliest as usual when misfortunes are thickest, figures it out in a different way. "The damages, of course," he explains to one of our reporters, " were contingent or the profits accruing from the contract, and estimate that we are out about \$1,000,000." Can this be so? Is it possible that our own Rownenow, with all the advantages of position and the powerful support of an evening newspaper, would deliberately engage in a game of chance against a poor little Government like Chill with the thing so rigged that he was in the game either to lose \$1,000,000 or to make \$2,500,000? That is not like Rowdedow.

End of the Deadlock in Uruguay. There were several features of interest to Americans in the recent deadlock over the election of a President of the republic of Uruguay, in succession to Dr. Julio Hen-RERA Y OBES, whose term of office ended with the month of February, and whose successor was to be elected on the 1st of March. The incidents that have occurred in Montevideo within the past three weeks, during which the election has been in progress amid constant apprehensions of revolution, are especially deserving of conemplation by our Mugwumps.

It may be said that the Presidential campaign began in November last, when the legislative elections were held, as the success of candidates at that time depended upon their attitude toward the various aspirants for the Presidency. The official candidates for the Chamber of Deputies were declared elected in every instance; and, as it was known that the President in office had selected the man whom he desired as his successor, most people took it for granted that the Presidential question had been settled in November. The three leading aspirants at that time were Dr. ELLAURI, Gen. Perez, and Dr. Tajes, the last named of whom had been stigmatized as a Socialist of the dangerous type.

On the 1st of March, as provided in the Constitution, the two Chambers met in joint ession at the capital and began balloting for President. No candidate had a majority of the votes, forty-five of which were needed high, and the troops were confined to their barracks. Next day Dr. ELLAUBI, an ex-President, was credited with the necessary majority; but as his adversaries assumed a threatening attitude, he declined to accept the office, though he had stood as the official candidate and was supported by the last ex-President. On the third day another vote was taken, and he was again brought forward, but three of his supporters deserted him, and his Liberal rival, Seffor GOMENZORO, received the largest number sitting of the Chambers had to be suspended on account of the danger of a colers of the army were preparing to loterThe balloting proceeded day after day until the Ptb. when each of the candidates. ELLAURI and GOMENSORO, had an equal number of votes, and the crisis became serious, as there did not seem to be any peaceful way of ending deadlock. On the 12th day, Dr. ELLAURI won again, according to the count, but once more he declined to accept the office, most likely because of his dread of the populace and of the experiences which he once had in an insurrection. His declina tion was accented by his adherents, who after an interval of three days, resolved to name another official candidate, and on the 17th of March voted for Seffor ALCIDE MONTERO as the antagonist of Gen. Perez The public disquiet over the deadlock had become so grave that the business of Montevideo was paralyzed.

The deadlock in the Chambers still existed at the opening of last week. On Wed nesday, yet another official candidate, Sefor Bonda, was brought forward, under stress of agitation, and, in a short time, he was peremptorily declared elected. It is possible that he may have had a majority of one on the first ballot; but his adversaries declare that his election was invalid, the result of dictation, terror, and fraud. It is only through military power that he can retain his hold upon the Presidency.

Our Mugwumps ought to profit by the study of this election, for the reason that Uruguay illustrates some of the principles which they desire to introduce into this country. The "ignorant classes" are powerless in the politics of Uruguay. privilege of suffrage is restricted, only those of the male adults who are educated being permitted to exercise it; every voter must be able to read and write. Again, the official body is exceedingly powerful in Uruguay, so powerful that its members have full control in politics. Moreover, the Senators are chosen by an electoral college, composed of distinguished citizens. Finally, the President of the republic is elected by the two Chambers in joint session, both of which bodies are, or ought to be, far superior to the ordinary run of the people of Uruguay.

Yet, notwithstanding all this Mugwump ery. Uruguay is a country of revolutions, and is ruled by dictators; and the Chambers spent three full weeks in trying to elect a President, while civil war was feared every day of that time.

The Danger to Our Fisheries.

The official report of the Coast Fishery Conference, recently held in this city, gives some startling facts and figures. The weight of the evidence presented is sufficient to bring any unprejudiced mind to the conclusion that the wanton waste of food fishes through the modern methods of netting is exhausting our coast-line supply.

One little extract from the testimony of Mr. SAMUEL B. MILLER, a fish dealer, be fore the Senate committee that investigated this subject some time ago, will give an idea of the pernicious activity of the menhaden fishermen:

"Q.—The Captains of four or five of the membade ish steamors have testified that they rarely each foo sah of any kind. Have you any knowledge in regard to that? A.—I have knowledge that I received 70,000 ounds from one of Daniel Cucaca's steamers with

Q-What fish ! A.-Weakfish.

"Q.—And they were put on the market? A.—There ere 10,000 pounds of them put on the market. "Q.—What was done with the balance? A.—Barren sland. That is the load I spoke of. I should think there was 70,000 pounds weight."

The remainder of the testimony was to the same effect. One-tenth of the catch was marketed, and the rest thrown away or sent to Barren Island. Yet fish in the market were dear. . When it is remembered that this gives the work of only one steamer out of the numerous fleet, and that the pound nets are still more destructive, it becomes clear that restrictions are necessary to stop this shocking waste. It is not proposed by anybody to limit the market supply or to interfere with netting to any extent that might endanger that supply, but it is proposed to put an end to this wanton slaughter: and the sooner that is done by the sev eral States interested, the better.

The dealers appeared in force at this Conference, with the statements that the menhaden fishermen took no food fishes: that the pound nets were a necessity; that the growing scarcity of coast-line fish existed only in the imagination of anglers, and that, as Prof. HuxLey once said, " man was not a factor in the increase or decrease of sea fishes." But, unfortunately for them, the Professor's remark had reference to the outside or open-sea fisheries, and did not include those of the shallow waters of bays and estuaries in which the choicest of our food fishes remain. Moreover, on more than than one occasion the dealers let the

cat out of the bag. For instance, Mr. A. WALLING, Jr., of Keyport, N. J., after stating that there was "no diminution of the quantity of fish coming to our shores," and that the nets did not in any way interfere with the supply, offered a resolution defending the pounds against "the limited hundreds who clamor against them, for the reason that their use interferes with the indulgence of their taste for sport."

Here we have a tolerably frank admission that the use of the nets does interfere with angling. If it does, it must be because it interferes with the supply. If these traps did not have any effect upon the increase or decrease of the fishes, the anglers would catch as many fish now as ever they did. But, as a matter of fact, they can hardly catch any, and it cannot be assumed that they have all forgotten their cunning.

Other dealers, after precisely the samline of argument, attacked the hotel keepers, who, they said, were making a crusade against the pounds, because they wanted to fill their establishments with summer boarders who were fond of fishing. Here the cat again makes its appearance. If the removal of the pounds could have no effect upon the natural supply of fish, it could have no effect upon the number of boarders in the hotels, for anglers come and go with the fluctuations of fish. But the defiers seem to be greatly afraid of the boarders and hotel keepers, probably because they know very well that my restriction upon their wasteful system of netting would increase the fish supply, and consequently benefit the business of

the hotels. There is no better proof of the good results of reasonable and intelligent restriction than that which is afforded by the comparatively recent experience in Buzzard's Bay, as the following extract from the remarks of Mr. C. F. CHAMBERLAYNE clearly shows:

"The experiment of Fairbayen is so thoroughly characteristic and representative as to be worth re-peating. In 1980 the operation of the indiscriminate see of nets and pounds in the waters of Fairhavan had been such that the goose of the golden eggs was dead. There were no more fan for any one to catch, and the Betters themselves agreed that the was of traps and ounds should be forbidden for a period of three years Such were the results of that experiment, that the Fairtaven Overseers of the Pour have testified at logic lative hearings that in their official capacity they ware able to resilie in the decreased demand for town support on the part of peor citizens that noth-ing had ever so largely contributed to the supply of feed in that town as the absolunce and the consquest obsaymes of food fiches caused by their proservation. We regard the experiment as a complete account. A signal tribute to this success is the bitterness with which we are absually attacked. Orows never flock where there is no carries. Our principal antag-entst has been and is the United States Menhaden Off and Gunno Association. In 1880 they openly violated the law of 1880, and enforced smartly for so deter at Moston and Washington. But they strained ent all fab in Suzzard's Bay and carried them of to Tiverton for oil and manure. In 1892 they tried for the Larman bill to prevent our detending ourselves any further, and again they fatled."

Good for Buzzard's Bay! What is good for Buzzard's Bay would be very good, indeed, for New York Bay and every other bay. The experiment is well worth a trial before it is too late; and if the men who are opposed to the utter destruction of our Isheries will combine, they can defeat the Guano Association and the gentlemen from Barren Island.

Things That Are Not So.

The Staats-Zeitung, now the organ of the wealthy Mr. HERMAN RIDDER, has a highly philosophical discussion respecting the future of the Democratic party. It is not true, in Mr. RIDDER's opinion, that the party has been false to its programme, because "the House of Representatives promptly passed the Wilson bill and thus fulfilled its duty. Besides, this body represents the mass of the Democratic party much better than the Senate."

It would be interesting if Mr. HERMAN RIDDER would cause his Staats-Zeitung to explain in what manner the Wilson bill fulfils any pledge of the Democratic pro

gramme. According to that programme it is "a fun damental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." At the same time it holds that protection is a fraud, " a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few."

Now the Wilson bill is a protectionist bill at every turn, and it must take all the cunning and subtlety of Mr. HERMAN RIDDER to show that its protection, its fraud, and its robbery, fulfil the Democrat pledge of "a tariff for revenue only."

"Lord, Lord," exclaimed FALSTAFF, "hove this world is given to lying!"

To Our Latin Fellow Citizens. A number of our Italian, Spanish, and

French residents, who are possessed of papers of American citizenship, have formed a political organization entitled "The Latin-American Union," and given notice of their purpose to exercise their Latin influence in American elections. This is another case of setting up a political body along the lines of race, after the manner o the Slavs and Bohemians in Pennsylvania. We have repeatedly expressed our disapproval of the establishment of electioneer ing bodies of the kind in the United States They array race against race in American politics. They tend to the perpetuation of racial prejudices which ought to be obliterated. These Latins from three countries are American citizens, and it is only as American citizens that they ought ever to appear at the polls, not as Italians, or Spanards, or Frenchmen.

The Latins of New York are to hold mass meeting; and we suggest that the very best thing they could do at it would be to adopt a resolution to dissolve into the general mass of the American people. It appears that they want municipal reform but we cannot suppose that they mean Latin reform. They call themselves "Latin-American Democrats," but apparently they fall to understand that the Democrac of this country is not a marshalling of the different races in separate regiments, but a banding together of all races in the unity of human nature, for freedom

One of the secrets of the influence of our Irish-born citizens in American politics is that they seek for absorption into the general body of the American people, and do not form an "Irish union" as the means of securing political reform.

Trouble would be brought upon this country by the organization in separate detachments, for political purposes, of the various races of its inhabitants.

We take the liberty of sug Latin mass meeting adopt this patriotic declaration:

" Resolved That the Latin Union shall herewith dis band, burn its Constitution, and repudiate its name, all to the music of ' Hall, Columbia'."

Will they be wise enough to put them

elves in this position? We hope so.

Yet another bill for the restriction of im nigration has been introduced into the House It is the composition of a Kansas member The chief provisions of it have been brough before Congress scores of times, and have been rejected every time. They are an educational qualification and a property qualifica-tion. \$500 for the fathers of children and \$300 for bachelors. It is drawn up without intelligence, without an understanding of the real objections to a great part of the immigrants of this time. We have been disappointed in every Congressman who has undertaken to deal with this important subject.

It is an unexpected proceeding of the Prussian authorities to expel the Mormon missionaries who recently sailed from this port to propagate their faith in foreign parts formonism is one of the important and serious religions of the times. It must have over a million adherents in the world, and its missionaries claim the right to propagate it as a Divine revelation. These missionaries are plentiful in England, Scandinavia, Polynesia, and several States of the American Union The Mormons have repudiated that one o their social practices which the Christian world regards as inimical to the public welfare, and, indeed, they now claim that their eroed is but slightly different from those of several of the sects of Christianity. It is hard to understand why Prussia, which is a Prot estant country, and permits both pagans and atheists to live in it, should expel the misstonaries of the Church of Latter-day Sainta

It is beyond the power of the State to prohibit people in ill health from seeking a cure at the hands of Christian Scientists, Faith Curists, elairvoyants, or other persons who profeas to give relief to sufferers through spiritua or metaphysical agencies. By what means could the public authorities prevent patients from securing the services of such persons? Not surely by forbidding the persons to call at certain houses, or to visit a family in which there was suffering, or to enter a sick chamber, or to exercise there those mysterious powers which they claim to be in possession of We do not doubt that there are patients who if they could not openly and lawfully procure treatment by them would find ways to get it surreptitiously. The State cannot interfere successfully in such cases. It cannot provide that the afflicted shall be attended only by scientific physicians, nor can it guarantee the scientific character of any physician, nor car it give a satisfactory definition of medical science, nor can it authorize the changes that are constantly taking place in the practice of the curative arts.

The State exercises a certain amount of authority over the medical profession. It charters medical colleges it imposes limitations upon the right to practise medicine, it proscribes some of the conditions upon which licenses to practise shall be granted, it prepenalties for maipractice. We doubt whether the regulative power of the State can

safely so any further in the case. It could not give any exclusive franchise to the allopathic school, nor could it furbid the practice of homocopathy, hydropathy, eclecticism, Thompsonianism, magnetism, or any other special system. The State can institute neither a

medical nor an ecclosiastical establishment. There are several bills upon this subject before the Lagislature. One of them confers privileges upon certain persons outside of the regular faculty, to which they have not proven that ther are entitled. Its adoption would be unwise, harmful, and in the interest of charlatanism.

The House Committee on the Judiciary ought to refuse to give a hearing to the adverdeclares that the name of the Delty ought to be inserted in the Federal Constitution, by amendment. The aupporters of the resolution have had a hearing once and again, and the people on the other side of the question are anxious to obtain the same privilege, that the adverse arguments may be presented before a report is made to Congress. We cannot suppose that the members of the Judiciary Com-mittee would be enlightened by listening to any debate of this kind. We must believe that they are familiar with all the arguments for and against the proposed constitutional amendment, as they have been brought out many a time since the amendment was first proposed, long years ago.

would be unspeakably offensive to people fied logomachy ought to be brought to an end We must trust that the Committee on the Judiciary will not give a hearing to the opponents of the resolution, nor any further bearing to its loquacious advocates.

It would be sheer folly for Brazil to quarrel with Portugal because the Portuguese Government has given an asylum aboard one of ts ships to the rebel leader, Admiral Da GAMA. Let Brazil enter a protest against the act of Portugal, it such a course be thought necessary or serviceable; but, after that, the incident had better be brought to an end. Brazil is well rid of the naval traitor; and, though he may have rendered himself liable Brazil has no cause for regret that she has been saved the trouble of shooting him. It is evident that the navy of Brazil will hereafter be stronger in that an utterly incompetent commander shall no longer have control of it. Da Gama made a laughing stock of himself from the time he deserted his post till the day he fled his country and sought refuge under a foreign flag. Our good friend Minister Mgn-DONÇA spoke of him in a letter to THE BUN as a brave man; but surely he has not shown any remarkable bravery in this rebellion.

It is vain folly for the other rebel leader, Admiral MELLO, to keep up a sham of war any longer. He has been reduced to the level of a piratical cruiser. He has not any chance of either to surrender to the executioner, in hope f mercy, or to follow the example of Da Gama by taking to flight.

It would be a shocking thing for President PEIXOTO, after his success in the war, to authorize the execution of all the State prisoners who are charged with participating in the recellion or encouraging it. It may be that he has power to do so, under decrees promulgated during the empire, and not repealed since the establishment of the existing Government; but, by doing so, he would certainly bring disgrace upon the young republic and upon his own name. We cannot believe that he would like to figure in history with the infamous ALVA. As for the foreigners in Rio who have given aid and comfort to the rebellion, Prixoro had better rest satisfied with their extrusion

Up in Middletown there is an anti-tobacco citizen who wages war upon smokers even as NEAL Dow of Maine used to wage war spon liquer drinkers. A short time ago, when he saw a man smoking a pipe, he assailed the offender, broke his pipe, and warned him against further indulgence in the vile tobacco habit. When put under arrest he made the plea that he had assaulted the smoke in self-defence, as the fumes of tobacco poison the air, injure the health of those who inhale them, and may even kill innocent people. He confessed that he had previously seen arrested elsewhere, and had suffered martyrdom, for defending himself, by assault and battery, against smokers. He was sent to jall, but before entering his cell made the announcement that as soon as he got out he would resume business as a reformer, and carry on his crusade in some other place. He would not fear to fling a bomb at any smoker

We beg him not to come to New York city. If, however, he is determined to come here, it would be well for Mr. Most of the Freiheil to keep a look out for him and his bombs. By the way, the Middletown anti-tobacconist, Dr. F. C. Parmales, who, to use a phrase that often appears in the Freiheit, is a "propagandist by deed," may be interested to know that all the Anarchists here are tobacco smokers.

Mr. Cleveland and the Seignlorage Bill,

WASHINGTON, March 23.-A great many persons have been to the White House, among them distinguished Democrats, to exert a influence on Mr. Cleveland for or against the Bland bill. On coming away all have borne testimony to the patience and even willingness with which Mr. Cleveland listened t what they had to say. One gentleman said he was impressed with the belief that Mr. Cleve land had already determined on his action. and that the President was going through the operation of listening to everybody to make it appear that the question was not prejudged in mind. He said Mr. Cleveland did not by any action or word seem to be in search of it formation, but was only performing a duty in listening to what others might think he sho do. The gentleman said that Mr. Cieveland's message to the New York financial gentlemen who proposed to come in a body in favor of a veto, should be interpreted as meaning that he was already with them, and did not wish to have any appearance of influence on him one way or another; that their coming might give color to the charge that he had been influenced by Wall street should a veto follow their visit. Hence the gentleman believes that voto will be the result of Mr. Cleveland' "Should Mr. Cleveong-settled convictions. land sign the bill," said the gentleman, "life would not be long enough to explain the reaons for his inconsistency."

A Democratic Journal Highly Impatient for the Official Democratic Repudiation of the Democratic Platform.

From the Utina Observer, The Tariff bill is reported at last. Speed the passage bb, for a month of Wilson in the Schatz!

Mozor to the Senate I From the Post-Especies

We cannot forget that it was in the Senate that the force bill was defeated and that Perkham and Horn lower were rejected. Men may criticise the Senate 's geiting to be something of a fad; but it's almo the only organization of any kind at the apital that retains a single spark of independence.

Yaru About Dr. Briggs and Miss Pollard.

From the Continuate Pribate.

The latest reorback is to the effect that Dr. Briggs, marting under the impassioned attacks of the "salver engued orator" in his trial for heresy, advanced the inews of war for the fair plaintiff.

From the Christian Advancais, A revival of religion that yields over 2,000 conver-ious and less than 200 accessions to the Church

A Lucking Bryival.

The Max Williams Company sends us a proof of F. King's large engraved portrait of Daniel Web-sier, a print of much beauty and a sectuical master-picos. Taks artist engraver has used the burin on wood self bis material were cupper, printing from the in-creased line. se if his material were cupper, printing from the in-cised line and producing results remarkable in their combination of vigor and unloady.

HOMAN SUFFRAGE OF STOMESO.

Mrs. Districk Controverts Cortnin Asser-To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! MARY B. Smith's strenuous efforts to prove that selfhappen to women," and to make the public is a timed mimors of the femining sax might have been more successful if the writer had been just a triffe less masculine sort of man. The first thought which arises on reading this declaration of professions of extreme womanliness, of making a first attempt to write a letter to any newspaper, of satisfaction with disfranchisement, of belief that to be politically classed with idiots and children is the best thing that could happen to women, is the much." It would need an affidavit to make any intelligent person believe that any woman ever composed such a letter:

Smith, who is hiding behind his Mary's name. that he has made a blunder, somewhat unfortunate for his argument, in assuming that the testimony of Wyoming Judges and Governors in favor of woman suffrage was influenced by bread-and-butter considerations. As, during the twenty years in which these high dignita ries steadily commended the universal suffrage of the Territory, they were all appointed frage of the Territory, they were all approisted by the President, and hence were totally independent of either women's or men's votes, it stands to reason that their testimony is at least worth as much as that of this pseudo-Mary B. Smith, who has "froquently been in Wyoming." and who has "inst come from Wyoming." Mary B., Mary B., almost thou persuades me thou art a travelling salesmen. The man who introduced the bill for woman suffrage in Wyoming Territory was a man married to a woman who was his superior, whom he venerated on account of her sunerior judgment. He openly said to his wife: "It is a sheme that I should be in the Legislature and make laws for such a woman as you. You are a great deal more, and you would make a better men the suffer of the Assembly than a shout it, and have made up my mind that will go to work and do everything in my power to give you the ballot. Then you may work out the rest in your own way."

Whether this man was a rumseller or not. I do not know. If he was, the kecording Angel will surely set down one great, good mark on the credit side of the rumseller's heavenly ledger. It is so rare to find a man of such noble magnanimity, such utter absence of petty sexpesiousy, such pure sense of justice that—rumseller though he may be—he ought to have his seat in a pretty his rank of angels.

Now, if Mr. Mary lish rank of angels with the man and have to learn wisdom just as the other mainting that could happen to woman suffrage—suffrage is the worst thing that could happen to woman wite so to their imagination should at once be understand. Women are exceedingly human and have to learn wisdom just as he other haif of humanity must—by generations of experiments of woman suffrage—suffrage is the worst ching a sould happen to women. Writes himself or herself do by the President, and hence were totally independent of either women's or men's votes, It stands to reason that their testimony is at

eriminals for which was an analysis of the same and so wonder the poor New York Evening Post has to labor and groan and heavily push to get a better government of cities! Men are noble creatures in many respects, but they will probably learn in the course of a few more thousand years that they are not quite equal to the task of managing this earth alone.

BOSTON, March 22.

A CURIOUS CORTEGE

The Good Friday Parade in Italian Towns,

From the Coursier des Etate Unia, Among the numerous religious manifesta-Italy during Holy Week there is one which is perpetuated in Savona. It is the traditional procession of the passion and death of Jesus Christ. It begins in the evening. This procession is preceded by a band of music playing funeral marches. Then comes the cross of the passion, made of light wood and hollow. It is carried by who ever pays the most for the privilege, and this costs sometimes a round sum. The bearer in marching keeps time with the music.

This is followed by spiendid artistic groups, ome of them of great value. They are carried on the shoulders of thirty or forty men. These groups commence with Adam and Eve and end with representations of the bassion and death of Christ. The last feature in the and death of Christ. The last feature in the procession is a reliquary containing a portion of the true cross and preceded by a band. Between each group members of different confraternities march and chant the "Miserere," and each member carries a huge candle. They wear cloaks which vary in color according to the orders to which they belong. The procession makes a tour of the city and enters the cathedral at about 11 o'clock. Great crowds gather along the route of the procession and thousands of sightseers and religious people come from great distances to see the affair. Many of them stay over until the following Sunday, in order to see the other procession, the resurrection of Christ, which starts at an early hour on Easter morning. At this bands play lively marches, and the group of the resurrection is Faster morning. At this bands play lively marches, and the group of the resurrection is carried in triumph.

Mrs. Cleveland at the Theatre.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. night at the simbad ballet and buriesque. She had the from seat in the private box heat the stage with Mrs. Carlisis theretary Carlids was behind, all white haired, this haired, too, and bloodless skinned. He has rapidly aged as a financier, and finds eating sla cils no remedy for the hardness of figures. Yet he is only 50. The Bland Seigntorage bill was at the mement enough on the Freedent's mind to keep Cleveland home and send Caritais here, where flesh and skets

home and send carries here, were real and skein-tons by the hundred palpitated and pircustied. Mrs. Claveland were a well-fitting light dress with some dark ruffes. It had no shean of sits. Bhe was simply dressed and her hair in the bead trimming. now worn like a low goronet, or hollow hat.
She was milk faced, like recent young mothers and correspondingly of full habit. She sat high-waisted in

her chair, like one tail from the hips up. Her form and bust were those of a married woman, both exhibiting beauty which will not again be fragile or flexible. For a time to come her place and look will be among dames raiher than brides. Her hand, when eccasionally raised, was white and rather large. The junior Clave lands, if ever deserving to feel it, will know where it applied. It was demonstrative of no notable jewelly liter air, whiteness, composure, sound enjoyment, at tention, and refined restraint, neither still nor affur were all of the North, clean water, and commen sense Her face, turned to the stage, was generally in profile, and she hardly looked at the audience, which in pare knew her, but made no expression of satisfaction

hardly of curiosity.

No affectations of lorguette, fau-glass, smalling bottle, or even opera glass did I see. Blie hept her seat all the avening, watchful of the place. Butween acts she talked to Mra Carlisia scarcely bending like one roong spouse to an old one. Her behavior became the President's wife, not that she knew she was such. but in the limitations of a natural refinement, and she laughed without a change of position. The laughter of humor rather than fun, the appreciation of the eyes ariosing of the mouth, but never carried away is liked the songs. Her eyes would rove with a biof light in each toward Mrs. Cartisle.

A very clever magazine is the St. Nicholas for young falks, edited by Mrs. Nary Mapes. Dodgs and published by the Gessey Company: and the April num-ber is even more fresh and entertaining than usual.

tiet rid of a cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expec-torent, a certain cure for all pulmonary and brombinal age cliuma - Jon

CUCLD SIGHT AS WELL AS MAKE LOVE

A Trakee Who Wound Up an Evening's Courting by Killing Fran Robein. From the Pitt-burgh Liquitel.

Consting by Elling From Robets.

"Recently published war reminiscences," said J. H. Geiselman lately, "recall to my mind as instance of remarkable coolness and bravery which people in the Shemandosh Valley are was as daring a soldierir deed as ever occurred. I lived down in the valley for sone years after the war, and I have often heard the principal actor, Licut. Ferris, referred to as the bravest Yank that ever wore boots.

"In the spring of 1993," when the lines hetween Battletown and Winchester were being changed every few days. Ferris, a Licutenant in the Fifth New York Cavalry, made the acquaintance of a Miss Emma Bonham, one of the belies of the valley. It seemed to be a case of love at first sight on both sides. So great eld Ferris a attachment for Miss Bonham become that he was accustomed to steal through the lines, never giving a thought to the recklessness of such actions—although Mosby's men were as thick as hops about the place.

"Upon one occasion Mosby heard of the daring of the Yankes officer, and resolved to trap him. He sent a detachment of six men led by the notorious Jim Wiltshire, to capture him as he was calling upon his lady love. As the detachment flied out of the woods some distance from the Bonham mansion, the orderly who was with Ferris discovered their approach, and hurried in to inform his officer of the danger. The situation did not disconcert Ferris a pit; in fact, he was so slow in moving that Miss Bonham had to implore him to hurry or he would be captured. He screenely toid the orderly to go saddle his horse, quietly asking how many robs were in the party. The order-ly replied that there were six, and ran for the stable greatly excited. Ferris took leave of his bonke by this time, and as soon as they saw Ferris Jim Willshire, who was mounted on a spiendid animal, sourced his porce, and sold will have been excited to the stable. Willshire rabbed for his revolver, but it caught in his holster, and Ferris and Misshire horse and slatted on parently which has been been man was left. But it may be well to point out to this Mr.

rour of the six Mosby men died from the effects of the shots.

"Miss Bonham never saw Lieut. Ferris after that day. He was moved up the valley. Later she married a preacher. People in the Shensandcah Valley still talk of the young officer's plucky fight."

SUNBEAMS.

-The migratory straw hat has reached middle Seorgia on Its way North. Georgia on its way North.

—A young man of Rushville, Ma, killed himself be-cause he couldn't live with or without his mother in-

The clothespin manufacturers have just concluded a national convention in Cleveland. Cle nulnue to be cut bifurcated, as heretofore. -A boarding house in Atchison, Kan, has created a sensation and a good deal of bitterness by anyouncing that hereafter dinner will be served at C P. M. instead

of high noon,

—A Chicago dog that answers to the name of Patsy and had the misfortune to get lost recently was fied and restored to his owner by means of a goldcapped tooth.

—Joe Corden of Chattanoogs, "a Christian and a

nodel husband," couldn't let craps alone. He had not touched the cubes for a considerable time, but on a re-cent Saturday night he yielded to his besetting temp-tation, lost \$85, and killed himself with poteon. -One of the sights of this town that seems to fascinate idlers is the great sand deposits now and then laid bare in the course of building operations. Buch discoveries are common enough on the lower west

side, and workmen are at this moment delying twenty feet below the aidswalk at the southwest corner of Greene and Fourth streets into an apparently inex-haustible deposit of red sand. Little crowds watch the process all day long.

—Apropos of the canonization of June of Arc by the Church of Rome comes the canonization of a Mr. Collins by a church of colored Episcopalian in Seuth Carolina. The circumstance which led to this rather remarkable result was the donation by Mr. Collins of

house of worship to the congregation. Thereupon the church was called St. Colline's Church in grateful re-orgation of the generosity of the denor. It is the first example on record of the civation of a living American to the sainthood.

—It is safe to say that, in the memory of men who remember the coming of the patriot. Kessuth, to this country in 1851, the name of Kessuth is more closely

allied with hats than with patriotism. The boys of 1851 are now more than 50 years old. . It was before the days of anglomania in fashions and customs. In fact, to dub a fashion English was to are need almost a prejudice against it in all but the homes of very wealth or fashionable persons. The Kossuth hat was known and worn all over the country. It was a soft black than any hat ever worn in this country except the Derby " of to-day.

-An entertaining peep into the social life on the east side of half a century ago is to be chained in the German hails, where mementes of organization glass, or wreaths won at singing contests, decorate the walls. In a hall in Fourth street, near Avenue C, is a typical painting. It was painted in the forties for a German society, formed for mutual protection in busi-ness and for life insurance. A once brilliant national flag waves at the top of the picture. Below at the left a blacksmith at his forge, while at the right, a wides and child are represented enjoying themselves by means of the forethought of their dead husband and father, by reposing on a mossy bank by a brookside, over which bend thick branches of trees. In pain ing the wall a painter has from his brush flecked acr time-dimmed surface thick spatters of green paint.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Returns just made to Parliament of accidents to rati-way employees in Great Britain show that the persent-age of accidents in proportion to the number of persons employed steadily decreased, with one slight excetion, from the year 1873 to 1888, but there was an in-crease again during 1889, 1890, and 1891, and again a decrease in 1892. During 1892 there were 881,626 persons employed on the principal railroads of Great Britalia, and in the course of the rear 534 of these were silled and 2,915 injured, a proportion of one killed in 714, and one injured in 130. In 1878 the proportion of tilled to employed on all the ratireads of the United Kingdom was one in 355, to 1877 one to 427, to 1887 one in 871, and in 1891 one in 695.

There are more suicides in Germany in proportion to There are more suicides in Germany in proportion to the population than in any either European country. The yearly average for some years past has been 2.71 to every 10,000 of population. In France, Austria, England, and Raiy the average percentage for the same period has been 1.67, 1.63, 70, and .46, respectively, to every 10,000 of population. In the Austrian army there is an average of 12.53 suicides to every 10,000 men: in Germany, d.33; Italy, 4; France, 3.33, and England, 2.09. There were fewer suicides in the Fruesian army last very than in any year suicides in the Fruesian army last very than in any year suicides in the Fruesian army last very than in any year suicides in the Fruesian army last very than in any year suicides. sian army last year than in any year since 1878. The curions fact is learned that more than twice as many non-commissioned officers as privates commit suicids. Investigations as to the causes which lead to so many suicides in the army have yielded but unsatisf

because incomplete, results. The fear of publishment for misconduct is a chief cause.

A memorial to Parliament protesting against any increase in the British navy use over a signed by nearly International Arbitration League, and signed by nearly International Arbitra workingmen in Great British of al Still representative workingmen in Great Britain of all shades of political opinion, nearly every one of them seing officers in the various trades sociaties. To the industrial classes, other than those engaged on the manufacture of ships and guns, the coustant increase of warship building means, it is urged, not only a smaller domand for productive labor, but the abanconment of practical schemes for the social well being a the people. Against this continual aggravation of the disease the signatories enter their protest, and urge that idstead of continuing the evil, an attempt should be made to cure it by her Majesty's Government invit ing the powers to confer as to the best means of effect-ing a mutual reduction of armaments. If any nation refused such friendly invitation, the world would then know which was the culprit, and where the danger lay

The Cost of Firing the 18-fack Gun.

From the Statemers Figs.
The cost of each pound of projectile is 18 cents. shigh makes each one fired represent \$207; the pow der costs 33 cents a pound, or \$181.50 for the charge. Bags in which it is sneased, fuses, ac, bring the cost of each shot up to \$400. The expense of each shot makes it exceedingly desirable that each one bits the

target it is sent at and that few go astray.

There are other remarkable features about this leviation besides the projectile. Fowder such as no one ever dranmed of ten years ago is used. It is tent nically known as Brown prismatic and takes the latter term from the peculiar shape of the grain. Each grain is probably two and a half inches high and two in width and is prismatic in form, with a small hole through the centre. Hierem of these grains make one edinary fewling piece. The extent of the charge neconsists it being placed in four parts, each part also prismatic. These parts are forced in the gun, and when in place hig one another closely. This music bags hold the powder to place.